

## PHAGE-DEPENDENT SUPER-PRODUCTION OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PROTEIN AND PEPTIDES

### Abstract of the Disclosure

5           This invention relates to a method for enhancing the production of biologically  
active proteins and peptides in bacterial cells by infecting bacterial cells of the producer  
strain, which contain a plasmid with one or more targeted genes, with bacteriophage  $\lambda$   
with or without the targeted gene(s). The phage increases synthesis of the targeted  
protein and induces lysis of the producer strain cells. Super-production is achieved by  
10           cultivating the producer strain cells under culture conditions that delay lytic  
development of the phage. The biologically active proteins and peptides subsequently  
accumulate in a soluble form in the culture medium as the cells of the producer strain  
are lysed by the phage.

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